

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 54.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1825. [Price 1s.

JURY TRIALS

AND STRAW PLAT.

Kensington, 31 May, 1825.

HERE, the reader will exclaim, are two subjects, differing as widely from each other in their nature as it is possible for any two things to differ. And, what signifies that? They are two subjects of great importance; of very great interest to the country at large; and, if I keep them distinct in treating of them, I can see no reason why I should not treat of both under one and the same head; at any rate, this is what I am about to do, beginning with the former subject.

I praised Mr. PEEL for his Gold Bill, and I am extremely sorry that he forfeited his claim to that praise, when he silently suffered the Small-Note Bill to pass, which was, even in a legal point of view, a part repeal of his own Bill, in direct violation of the professed principles of that Bill, and it was in effect, as long as its influence should last, a total repeal of that Bill. I am disposed to praise him still more, if the Bill, which he has recently brought in for changing the law with respect to the formation of *Special Juries*, have a tendency to make the formation of those juries more fair than it was before. These juries, formed as they have been, have been a scandalous blot upon the jurisprudence of the country. This has been the opinion even of Tory writers. Dr. JOHNSON, in speak-

T

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

ing of ancient times, has the following passage :

" A single jail, in Alfred's golden reign,
 " Could half the nation's criminals contain;
 " Fair Justice then, without constraint ador'd,
 " Held high the steady scale, but sheathed the
 sword;
 " *No spies were paid, no special juries known;*
 " Blest age! but ah! how different from our
 own!"

Special Juries were never known till the Whigs had the absolute command in England. They discovered, that twelve freeholders *impartially* taken, though they had been quite sufficient for all the purposes of justice during a period of pretty nearly a thousand years, were now become insufficient for the purposes of justice. This Whig institution became soon a very great favourite; and, at last, we have seen, that even in Misdemeanors, where the Crown is a party, this sort of jury has been resorted to, though the question is precisely of that nature where it should be utterly impossible for the Crown to have any power of selection; though the questions here are precisely of this nature, the law, as it now

stands, gives the Master of the Crown-Office, an officer appointed by the Crown, holding his place at the pleasure of the Crown, the absolute power of *selecting* the Jury; for, though the law does not say that he shall select the Jury; it says, that he shall *appoint* the Jury; and, what is appointing but choosing or selecting? If Mr. PEEL's Bill make this matter better, if it prevent the possibility of foul play in the appointing of Juries, I shall say that great praise is his due; though, I am yet to learn the reasons why we should not at once return to the good old law of our fathers, and have all our Juries taken from one common list, and in the usual unquestionably fair and impartial manner.

I think it my duty here to observe for the benefit of those who are so extremely fond of what they call "Republican Liberty," that the Americans, when they were making changes in the Statute Law of England, did not think it proper to give the people

the benefit of an abrogation of this new law. There they have special juries (I speak of the corrupt Government of Pennsylvania) in all their pride, and all their worst of practices. Not only can the Government, and can rich parties, have special juries at their pleasure; but, they can have *many of them for the same cause*, until they get one to suit their purpose. Even ELLENBOROUGH would not suffer the thing to go to this length in England. If the cause was not brought on, after the special jury had been appointed, he laid it down as law, that, whenever the cause was brought on, it should be that same identical special jury, and no other. In Pennsylvania, I have known a cause put off from assize to assize, until the party who had chosen to have a special jury, found a jury to his mind. In one particular case, in which I was a party, the base and corrupt Judge contrived the means of postponing the cause *seven times*; every time the dastardly prosecutor caused a

fresh special jury to be appointed; till, at last, he found one from which he was sure of a verdict. When mad Jerry writes his next eulogium on the wise and virtuous governments in America, he will do well to explain to us, "the art of packing," as it applies to Republican Juries.

However, I was induced to mention, at this time, the subject of Juries, by what passed in the House of Commons last night (Monday night) relative to the non-separation of juries. Mr. PEEL's Bill was before the House for a third reading, when, as the report says, Mr. BRIGHT (who is, I believe, a lawyer) said, "It was his intention to propose an additional clause, the purport of which would be to prevent the separation of jurors till the termination of the cause." I am not vain enough to suppose that I am capable of communicating any legal knowledge to a gentleman of the profession of the law; but, my readers will do me the justice to think it possible, that it was I

who drew Mr. BRIGHT's attention to this most important matter. Mr. PEEL wished Mr. BRIGHT to postpone his clause to a future period, to the principle of which clause, he said, he was by no means opposed. To this proposition Mr. BRIGHT assented; and, it is probable, and desirable, that the mere mention of the thing in this manner, will render any such enactment wholly unnecessary. I wish to see no law passed upon the subject. It is the law already, that juries shall not separate until the termination of the trial. At least, the cases, in which they ought to be permitted to separate, must be of so extraordinary a nature, that it would be impossible for them to be of frequent occurrence. To pass a law upon the subject would seem to infer, that their separating is, at present, lawful. The notice that has been taken of the matter will, I dare say, be quite sufficient, and we shall, I hope, not only see juries sticking to their benches till the trial be over; but I trust also, that

we shall see a cessation of the *cozey*, which I never hear of without thinking of the gross familiarity of the Pennsylvania Courts, and without shuddering by anticipation at the thought of seeing them have imitators in England.

The other subject, mentioned at the head of this article, the Straw Plat, is indeed of inferior importance, for every thing is of importance inferior to that of the due and impartial administration of justice; but, of all the matters connected with *manufacturing*, none has ever presented itself to my mind as being of half so much importance as this very manufacture of Straw Plat. It is the covering of the head of not less than five millions of persons in this kingdom, and would be, if properly conducted, and, I have no doubt, will be a most profitable source of foreign commerce.

Before I proceed further, let me advert to what is reported to have taken place the other day, relative to this matter, at a Meeting of the Society of Arts. This

Society held an Annual Meeting, their President, the Duke of Sussex in the Chair, for the distribution of rewards to such persons as have communicated to them new and useful inventions. It will be recollect by my readers that, two years ago, I received a silver medal from the Society, at their Annual Meeting at the Opera-House, in consequence of my communications to them relative to the preparing of the straw of grass for the manufacture of bonnets. I shall speak, by-and-by, of the change that I have since made, and the instructions which I have since published, relative to the raw material for this manufacture. But, first, I shall insert, from the *Morning Chronicle*, a commentary on the proceedings of the Society, relative to this matter, on the 30th of May.

" We cannot say, that among the objects, for accomplishing which rewards were given, we noticed any thing of great and paramount interest. We have lately seen some accounts of

" the Society giving large premiums on the breeding of silk-worms, and *yesterday nothing obtained so many prizes as English-made straw hats.* For our parts, we do not imagine, if straw hats can be made in England *as good and cheap as* in Tuscany, that the Society need trouble themselves to encourage the manufacture of them. And if they cannot, we would beg leave to remind the Society, that they are misdirecting the labour of the community, and that we have not at present so many bonds of connexion by means of our mutual interest with the Continent of Europe that we should seek to destroy those we have. It appeared, however, from the statement of a Gentleman to whom a reward of 14 guineas was given, that it is Mr. Cobbett who has introduced the manufacture, and that the Society are only coming in the wake of that gentleman. Mr.

" Cobbing stated, when he thanked
 " the Duke of Sussex, that all he
 " knew of making straw plat *he*
 " *had learned from Mr. Cobbett's*
 " *book.* Roberts, the miner, who
 " has invented a hood and mouth-
 " piece, by which he can breathe
 " in the midst of smoke, received
 " the Society's large silver medal
 " and 50 guineas. The reward and
 " the compliments of his Royal
 " Highness seemed to give him
 " indescribable pleasure. We
 " noticed also two or three other
 " meritorious mechanics, on whom
 " medals or premiums were be-
 " stowed, and to whom his Royal
 " Highness paid some well merited
 " compliments.

" A reward of Five Guineas
 " was given to the Children of the
 " School at Bandon, for a bon-
 " net of British materials in imi-
 " tation of Leghorn. The straw
 " hat made by the children of this
 " school (Lady H. Bernerd's),
 " was manufactured by the in-
 " structions previously given to
 " that Lady as to the kind of
 " straw, and its preparation, by
 " Mr. Salisbury.

" The Report of the Irish Pea-
 " santry Society, just printed,
 " relates a sad disappointment
 " that attended an effort to employ
 " persons, at Cahir, in Tipperary,
 " on the manufacture of bonnets
 " of straw imported from the
 " neighbourhood of Leghorn—
 " 300*l.* worth of that material was
 " detained, after it was landed,
 " at Waterford, for nine months,
 " and all spoiled; and in the
 " mean-time those children at
 " Bandon had thus succeeded in
 " getting a perfectly manufactured
 " Leghorn Hat, and a small bon-
 " net, of the same species of
 " wheat, found growing on the
 " Galty Mountains, within two
 " miles of the site, where the Ca-
 " hir Manufactory was attempted
 " to be established."

Here are several topics which
 it is necessary for me to notice.
 First, the *raw material*, of which
 the bonnets are made; but, I must
 connect this matter with the cor-
 rection of an error, and rather an
 ill-natured one, into which this
 commentator has fallen. Mr.

COBBING acted a very just and honourable part, and a very bold part, too, if we consider the personage that he was addressing, by openly ascribing all his skill in the manufacture to me. But, it was particularly ill-natured, strongly smacking of Scotch envy and malignity, to taunt the Society of Arts with *coming into my "wake."* It is very true that the merit of introducing the manufacture into England belongs to me and my son James, without whose zealous attention, while he was in America, I should not have known how to instruct the people here to prepare straw so as to make it equal to that of Leghorn. But, on the other hand, I never should have thought of the matter, I never should have thought of making any inquiries into the subject, had it not been for Mr. THOMAS HACK, a member of the Society, who has been particularly zealous in this matter, and who made a request to me to obtain, for the use of the Society, some of the seeds of the American grass. The history of

the transaction is this:—Mr. HACK applied to me in the year 1821 for the purpose just mentioned. In consequence of his application, I wrote to my son who was then at New York, and who was then nineteen years of age. The Society had received a very fine bonnet from a Miss Woodhouse of Connecticut. He had stated to them that it was made of the straw of the grass, called *pea prætensis*; and which is the same as what we call the smooth-stalked meadow grass. I told Mr. HACK, that it was quite useless to send to America for the seed, we having it here in such abundance; but that I would immediately write to my son to get us any information respecting the matter. In consequence of my letter, my son went from New York to Weathersfield in Connecticut, a distance of about a hundred miles. With great promptitude he sent me home for answer, that he had seen Miss WOODHOUSE (now become Mrs. WELLS); that he found her very little communicative; that she

seemed very unwilling to give him any information; that the landlord of the tavern where he put up took him to other young women who were engaged in making the plat; that he discovered from them (who very readily gave him every necessary information), that the grass must be scalded after it was cut, as a preparation for the bleaching. He sent me home, at the same time, specimens of the grass, specimen so the straw ready for plattting, specimens of the plat, and full instructions as to the time of cutting, and the manner of bleaching and preparing.

I received this letter from my son in the month of September, 1821, having written to him late in the month of June of that year. His promptness and punctuality upon this occasion pleased me exceedingly. It was too late in the year for me to make any experiments in England. The next year, which happened to give us a very fine summer, I went into the country, in the month of June, collected several sorts of grass,

scalded them, bleached them, had some plat made from each, and in the early part of 1823 I communicated these specimens, together with the method that I had pursued in preparing them, to the Society of Arts. In consequence of this communication it was that I received the medal from the Society in 1823. I communicated, at the same time, my views with regard to the divers advantages which would attend the introduction of the manufacture. Thus stands the matter as far as regards the co-operation between me and the Society of Arts.

In the summer of 1823, I caused a great quantity of grass and of rye to be bleached; and I set persons to work to make bonnets of a part of these. But, soon after this I received some straw and some plat from LEOHORN, or from some part of Tuscany, sent me, I think, by LADY DILLON, and, I think, conveyed to me at Kensington by MR. DOMINICK BROWNE. Italian straw, not being contaminated by politics,

I venture to mention the names of these parties, because it is due to their zeal and public spirit. I had before a strong persuasion that *wheat* straw was best. I now perceived that that straw had a quality, which the straw of none of the grass had. In short, I saw that to supplant the Leghorn, we must resort to the straw of wheat.

This change was communicated to the public in my next edition of "*Cottage Economy*." Another edition has since made all the instructions relative to the matter quite complete. I there treat of the sort of wheat; of the land proper for the growing of it; of the quantity of seed, and the manner of sowing; of the season for sowing; of the season for cutting; of the manner of cutting; of the manner of bleaching; of the plaiting; of the knitting of the plait together; and of the pressing.

The sort of wheat is, what we call the Spring wheat, and the botanical name of which is *triticum aestivum*. I sowed an acre of wheat in 1824, and cut it and

bleached it according to my own directions. Great part of it, owing to my not being upon the spot, and still more owing to untoward weather, was not fit for plaiting. That which was fit for it I distributed amongst several persons who had opportunities of having it used in the manufacture. I have recently received from some gentlemen or lady, coming from Tuscany, a little packet of the wheat, and some specimens of very beautiful straw; but not more beautiful than that which I myself prepared last year from wheat grown in England.

Thus far have my efforts gone. Unquestionably I am the introducer of the manufacture, or to be just, my son James has, perhaps, the fairest claim to the title; for, without the scalding, as I have so fully demonstrated heretofore, we can never have straw to make beautiful bonnets. The Society of Arts (for what reason, God only knows) have persevered in offering their premiums for bonnets made of the straw of grass; but,

they have very wisely given those premiums to persons who have made bonnets of the straw of Spring wheat. Very beautiful bonnets *may* be made of the straw of grass; but there is a brittleness in the straw of all grass which prevents the possibility of its supplanting the manufacture of Tuscany. With the straw of wheat, we can make bonnets, not only to equal, but far to surpass any thing that has yet come from Leghorn. This is now done to a very great extent; and, I am fully persuaded that this is the *last year* that we shall see an importation of this sort of goods from any part of the world. It would have been but civil in the Society of Arts, if they had sent me an invitation to go and see the distribution of their premiums upon this occasion. It would not have been to be a bit too civil, if they had sent me a list of the premiums which they were about to distribute to the successful candidates, especially if it be true, as the *Morning Chronicle* states it,

"that nothing obtained so many prizes as English-made straw hats." If they had been *Scotch*-made straw hats, this *Scotch* newspaper might, perhaps, have mentioned the thing with a little more pleasure, and without that broad hint at a *drawback* which I shall mention presently. But, if nothing obtained so many prizes as English-made straw hats, it would not have been a bit too civil in the Society of Arts, if they had communicated to me a copy of the account of their proceedings. The fact is, that base party spirit; that dirty selfishness, and still dirtier partiality, have, in this instance at any rate, found their way into that Society, who are more decent, indeed, or, rather, less indecent, than the London newspapers, but, as now clearly appears, it is only in degree.

What had they to do with awarding of prizes to Mr. SALISBURY and his *grass*? They were instructed by me, that grass would never rival Leghorn. The beautiful manufacture of Bury Saint

Edmunds convinced them of the fact, they awarded the gold medal, or fourteen guineas, to Mr. Cobbin, for bonnets made of spring wheat. If they be not lamentably ignorant of the matter, they must know that this wheat is cultivated for the purpose in various parts of the kingdom. They must know this fact; and yet, because they began with the grass, to the grass they adhere. Though it is very curious that they *offer* premiums for grass bonnets and give them for wheat bonnets!

I now come to the curious hint of the Morning Chronicle, that there may, perhaps, be MISCHIEF in the introduction of this manufacture. The words are so remarkable, that I must quote them again: "For our parts, we do not imagine, if straw hats can be made in England as good and as cheap as in Tuscany, that the Society need trouble themselves to encourage the manufacture of them, and if they cannot, we would beg leave to remind the Society,

" that they are *misdirecting the labour of the community*. And " that we have not, at present, so many bonds of connexion, by means of our mutual interest, with the continent of Europe, " that we should seek to destroy those we have." After this, the Scotchman, to screen the Society, throws what he clearly insinuates to be a mischief *upon me*. He does me *justice* as introducer, in order that he may throw upon me the *blame*. This is after the true Scotch manner: candour on the outside, and envy and malignity within. The introducer is not a Scotchman; and that is quite enough.

If there be any thing for which this writer is more distinguished than for any other thing, it is his incessantly harping upon the necessity of *encouraging manufactures*. To hear him, one would imagine that the land, and every thing appertaining to the land; that all the corn, meat, hides, tallow, hemp, flax, wool, timber, underwood, and even water, are

almost unworthy of our notice ; or, at least, that they are a mere trifle when compared with the fabricating of cotton goods. He is incessantly telling us, that the cotton-spinners are the most intelligent, the most virtuous, the most happy of creatures ; that, in order that they may have cheap bread, we must, if necessary, strip the landlords of their estates, ruin the farmers, and reduce the agricultural labourers to beggary. Scores of times, within the last two years, he has told us that the agricultural labourers of the South ought to go to the North and turn manufacturers. Surprising, then, that he now sets his face against a new manufacture ; or, at least, he gives us a broad hint that it may be attended with more harm than good.

Let us, then, examine a little the grounds upon which his insinuation is founded. If the hats, or bonnets, cannot be made better and cheaper here, than we can obtain them from abroad, he holds that the making of them here ought not to be encouraged. I have never heard him object to the millions upon millions of the public money that have been given in the way of bounty to the Scotch for the catching of herrings. However, I shall not attempt to defend

my manufacture by the citing of any such precedent. I have never proposed to give a bounty out of the taxes ; I deny the proposition that the people's labour is *misdirected*, unless it produce cheaper hats and bonnets (of the same quality) than hats and bonnets brought from abroad ; and especially in a case like this, where the *raw material*, as well as the fabricating, are the produce of English labour. As I said before, about five millions of persons in this kingdom, have their heads covered with manufactures of this sort. Immense exportations may also take place, especially to a large part of North and South America, where, during six months in every year, straw is the principal covering of the heads of men as well as of women. The importations into the United States are to an immense amount. It is surprising with what eagerness this writer seizes every opportunity for eulogising every measure tending to the increase of the export of cotton goods. Yet, the cotton must be bought ; the price of the raw material must go to a foreign land ; and yet, the same man sees with a jaundiced eye a manufacture rising, the raw material for which is raised in England itself.

But, it is not true, that it is unwise to encourage a manufacture, unless the goods can be bought cheaper than foreign goods of the same sort and quality. This is not true; for, if the wearer have to pay a greater sum for the article, the sum *remains in the country*, and that is an advantage never to be overlooked. The proprietors and occupants of a parish might, in many cases, have their work done cheaper by employing men not belonging to their parish; but, they find it their interest to employ their own people; they gain more by that than they would gain by the saving of wages that they would be able to effect by employing strangers. It is precisely the same with a nation, and particularly in a case like the present, where no money is wanted to set up the concern; where the material is of our own produce, and where no injury to the health of the manufacturers; no injury to their morals, no restraint upon their persons, no diminution of their pleasures, in any way, can possibly take place.

This Scotchman is of the school of MOSES RICARDO, and we shall see him, by-and-by, eulogising, in the same paper, the traffic by which a low-bred, and miserable boy can get half a mil-

lion of money by "*watching the turn of market*." He is afraid that this new manufacture may diminish the strength of those "bonds of connexion by means of our mutual interest with the Continent of Europe, that we ought to seek not to destroy." What, then, he is afraid that we shall lose something by not having to send nearly a million a-year of English money to Tuscany! "No, no," says he; "it is not English *money* that you send: you send cotton goods from Glasgow and Paisley, and, if you stop the importation of bonnets from Tuscany, by making bonnets and hats from wheat grown in England (where there is sun to finish the bleaching of the straw), you will prevent my dear and moral countrymen, who are all so well educated, from sending their muslins and cottons to Tuscany. It is this exchange," says he, "this *trade*, this shipping and unshipping; these are the life and soul of the nation. Your domestic straw-work will diminish these, and, therefore, they are injurious."

Dear Scotchman, let me take you by the button: put RICARDO and his "*turn of the market*"; put PETER MACCULLOCH and all his balderdash out of your head

for only one moment, and listen to me. Suppose that the Tuscans now take a hundred pounds a-year in rotten cottons from Paisley, in exchange for straw hats and bonnets which they bring to England. Suppose a certain number of English servant girls now to give them, in exchange for bonnets, that hundred pounds. Suppose this delightful exchange put an end to by the making of the hundred pounds worth of bonnets in Suffolk. Now, who will receive the hundred pounds for a similar parcel of bonnets? Who will receive this hundred pounds, I say? Why, ten or a dozen young women in the Town of Bury Saint Edmunds. And what will they do with the hundred pounds? Why, they will lay it out, in all likelihood, or a great part of it, in rotten cottons, and, not by any means unlikely, made at Paisley or Glasgow. Thus, then, your dear countrymen would not lose by the change. They would sell just as many rotten cottons as before. The only difference would be, that they would go to decorate the girls in Suffolk instead of the girls in Tuscany; and, the girls in Suffolk are a great deal prettier than those in Tuscany; or, at any rate, we all ought, and I do, like them a great deal better,

and am much more anxious about them, and more desirous that they should be well fed and well clad.

This is a case put merely in illustration. It is as clear as daylight, that the money, or money's-worth things, thus *withheld* from Tuscany, would be enjoyed by the people of England, instead of being enjoyed by the people of Tuscany; and if the positive price of the articles were something more than the price would be if those articles were brought from Tuscany, it would still be better that the articles should be made at home, and the money or money's-worth things kept in this country. As a general principle, or rule, this would be true. But, in the present case, there can be no doubt about the matter, especially if we adopt the notion of this writer, that we have a population too great; and *more hands than we have employment for*. Incessantly has he been asserting these two propositions; incessantly has he been repeating his doctrine of *want of employment*, arising from a superfluity of workpeople. This he has over and over again, even to the very disgust of his readers, been repeating; and yet, when a new employment is discovered, and that, too, of a nature very extensive, he has his serious doubts

whether it would be a good or an evil. We shall see straw-plat manufacture goods enough *exported* in a short time; but I confine myself to the home demand for these goods. Say that we now exchange other goods for them.

Say that the Italians buy the goods which they take away in exchange for the straw manufacture. Say that they thus give employment in England to a hundred persons, in exchange for the employment which we give to a hundred persons in Tuscany. Let this be so, and then is it not better for us to give employment to a hundred persons at Paisley in exchange for the employment which they would give to a hundred persons employed in straw-platting *here*, instead of giving the same employment to a hundred persons in Tuscany. Money is the medium of the exchange. Money there must be in the transaction. Here, then, am I, with a hundred pounds in my hands, sent to me by fifty girls that want each a straw bonnet. Say, Sawney, shall I, acting upon the principle of the "*turn-of-the-market*" man, give them to a Leghorner, that he may go and buy rotten cottons to send to Tuscany, to be worn by the people *there*; or, shall I, upon the principle, not of public spirit, but

of common sense, give them to an English shopkeeper, that he may go and buy rotten cottons, to sell from his shop, to be worn by people *here*? I should like to have your distinct answer to this question.

If, indeed, this manufacture were to be carried on in a country, the people of which had more employment than they could answer the demands of; if this were a country where the land demanded more hands than it has to cultivate it, as in America; then, I should say, that it would be preferable to purchase the manufacture at Leghorn. But, as the case now is, the money taken to be sent to Leghorn, is not only so much money, or money's-worth things, sent away unnecessarily; but, when sent away, it must be made good by the poor-rates. If the people of the country laid out the million or half million, or whatever it may be, which goes to Leghorn; if they laid out this in giving employment to women and children who have now no employment at all; or, at least, none suitable to their sex and age, would not such a change necessarily produce a reduction in the sum of pauperism? Let us suppose a Parish now charged with five hundred pounds a-year, paid

solely because there is no employment for the women and the children; because there are no means at present of their earning their bread; because the overseer, vigilant and hard as he may be, can point out nothing by which they can earn any thing; suppose such a Parish; and suppose the straw manufactory to produce employment for women and children in that Parish *to the amount of five hundred a-year*; and this will be soon proved to be a *reality*, and not merely a supposition; suppose a case like this, and then, shall any Scotchman, shall any Jew, however adroit he may be at "watching the turn of the market," be able to persuade us, that this manufactory has nothing of good in its introduction?

If, indeed, the manufactory, to cause to arrive at any degree of perfection, required the collecting of the manufacturers together in great masses; if it required, in order to make the articles come at a cheap rate, great establishments, having a sort of nabob owners; having slave-drivers to lash the poor creatures to their work; if it required horrid means like those used in Lancashire for strapping tin cans round the waists of the slaves; if it required that the poor creatures should be com-

elled to work for twelve hours in a day in an atmosphere of 84 degrees, and then turning out and creeping home to their sheds to pass the night on straw; if it huddled the sexes together; if its tendency were so horribly immoral as to make it necessary to affix a fine on any two men that should be found in a *privy together*; if it were a manufacture of this description, lightning should have blasted me before I would have been its promoter. But, here is an employment, precisely the contrary of all this, in its nature as well as in its tendency. Out of this manufacture no upstart, swollen, insolent, and hard-hearted slave-holder can arise. First, it gives employment to the land, the farmer, and the labourer. Then, to the women and the children. All is performed in the open fields, or in the cottage. All, the whole process, from the grain being thrown into the earth till the article comes forth ready for placing upon the head. One of the great miseries of the country, is, that the infernal paper-money has drawn personal property into great masses. These masses have created great manufacturers and their slaves. On the one hand, they have robbed the country at large of the spinning, and the va-

rious other occupations for women and children. Agriculture will have *men* and *boys*, and men and boys will have, for their companions, women and girls. Thus, this unnatural, this abominable change, has left the women and girls a dead charge upon the land. The labourer is impoverished, because there is no employment for his wife and children. That impoverishment sends him to the poor-list. The poor-list is hard fare; and theft and all sorts of crimes are the consequence. This must be manifest to every man of common sense; and yet, we hear even the stupid landlords, sometimes, exulting at the accounts of an increase in those monstrous scenes of tyranny and iniquity, called manufactories.

CASTLEREAGH, that great statesman who *led* the House of all Houses for so many years, was for making men *dig holes one day and fill them up the next*, rather than suffer them to be unemployed; but, this "*great statesman*," who was eulogised so highly by his brother the other day, "*laboured under a mental delusion*," or else the Kentish Jury, who sat on his body, after he cut his own throat at North Cray in Kent, were a set of stupid or perjured wretches. However, though it be not better

to make people dig holes one day and fill them up the next: though this be not better for people with half a bellyful of victuals than lounging in a house or strolling about the road, it would be manifestly better that we should pay something more for a bonnet, made by people who have nothing else to do, and whom we must maintain out of the poor-rates if they do not make the bonnet; it is manifestly better that we should pay something more for that bonnet thus made, than for the same bonnet if made abroad; and let it be observed, that this same writer has been for years insisting, that the great evil of the country is *want of sufficient employment*. What, then, shall we say, if it be proved, and proved it is already, that the English articles of this kind can be sold at as low a price as those that come from Tuscany? This being the case, there is every reason in the world for wishing success to this manufacture; except, indeed, that *I* am the author of it; and *I* have not the smallest doubt that there are numerous persons, amongst whom *I* include my friend Sawney, who would, on this very account, most anxiously desire it to fail. If it succeed, and succeed it will, it will have been my own work. **MR. COBBING**, for

instance, would never have heard of it, if he had not been a reader of the Register. The execrable newspapers have done every thing that they could, not only to keep it out of sight, but to make people believe that there was no good in it. The vile *Old Times*, the moment it saw that the thing was on foot, endeavoured to turn it into jest, and was not a little sparing of its abuse on the Society of Arts, because that Society had been so very liberal to me as to give me a medal about the size of a Spanish dollar, and made of the same metal, while it gave that grand discoverer, JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, a gold medal for producing them a sirloin of beef from an ox fourteen months old, the good of doing which it would have puzzled a wizard to discover. If any other man had been the introducer of this manufactory, these villainous newspapers would have lauded him to the skies, and the fire-shovels, now so sly and so glum upon the subject, would have almost eulogised him in the things called their sermons.

As to the *Government*, I shall not at present say much about their conduct relative to the matter. In such a case, it is their business to leave success, if success attend the enterprise, to in-

dividual exertion. But, I cannot help thinking that the public money would have been *as well* employed in the encouraging of this manufactory: mind, I do not say that I wish it had been so employed; I do not want it to be so employed; I would rather that it should not; but, I cannot help thinking but it would have been as well employed in this way as in the making of *roads and canals* in the Highlands of Scotland, in order **TO PREVENT THE SCOTCH FROM EMIGRATING**; or, as in ships, provisions, overseers, and all the rest of it, in order **TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND TO EMIGRATE**.

This brings me to the latter part of this commentary, from which I derive information that gives me the greatest satisfaction, and that I might have received at the Opera-House, if the Society of Arts had been so over-civil as to send me an invitation; namely, that five guineas was given to the *children of the school at Bandon in Ireland*. This is the true education. This is a great deal better than Bible-reading, and the reading of stupid tracts. But, here is something very curious. The bonnet, for which these children received the premium,

was manufactured, this Scotchman tells us, by the children of Lady H. BERNARD's school, "by "the instructions, previously given "to that Lady as to the kind of "straw, and its preparation, by "Mr. Salisbury"! What an impudent piece of imposture! However, the imposture detects itself in the last paragraph of the comment. Mr. Salisbury is the Society's American grass grower. He is a grass-man. He got the veritable grass seed from Connecticut, though hundreds of thousands of bushels of it are annually grown in England! But, mark, the last paragraph tells us that the children at Bandon, *disappointed in straw which they expected from Leghorn*, made a perfectly manufactured Leghorn hat and a small bonnet of the same species of WHEAT, *found growing on the Galty Mountains in Ireland!* Found growing! What a barefaced lie! The wheat grown in Tuscany, is, as I said before, the spring wheat, or triticum aestivum. I have sold about 40 bushels of it this year, which was all I could get. I have recently received a small packet of it, together with some prepared straw from Tuscany. These may be seen by anybody that will apply at the Office of

the Register, in Fleet Street. The ear is upon the top of some of the straw, and any one who knows any thing about wheat, will at once see from the grain as well as from the ear, that it is the common spring wheat.

Found growing! This means, I suppose, not sown, not cultivated; coming naturally; and if this plant be indigenous to Ireland, and on the mountains too, what a prodigious Government this must be to have that people in a state of half-starvation at all times, to have it in a state of quite starvation at other times, to send people out of the country because there is not food for them in it; and what a prodigious people that must be to live upon potatoes alone while their mountains thus abound in natural wheat!

However, this is a fable, and only worth notice as it is directly in the teeth of the impudent imposture with regard to Mr. SALISBURY. He gave the lady instructions, did he, "as to the kind of straw and its preparation"? Did he tell the lady that the straw must be that of *wheat*? If he did not, his instructions were erroneous. Did he tell the lady that the plant must be scalded before it was put to bleach in the sun? If he did not, his instruc-

tions were of no use. If he told her these two things, then he got his information from me, then he was a plagiarist upon my *Cottage Economy* and my *Register*; then he was quite worthy of the premiums given him by the Society of Arts, and also of the praises bestowed upon him by the base London press.

But, amidst all this, I am really happy to see that there are in Ireland especially, who are turning their attention seriously to the subject. I shall have the honour of the introduction of the manufacture. I am in no anxiety about that, of which I defy all the fire-shovels, all the mean members of the Society of Arts, all the at once stupid and rascally Boroughmongers, and the great supporter of all these, the doltish and infamous London press, to deprive me. I will put all of them to shame: I will have vengeance on them in due time. And, in the meanwhile, I am made sufficiently happy in the strong reason which I have to hope that the ill-treated, calumniated Catholics of Ireland, and the poor amongst them especially, will derive some advantage from my labours. An Irish Peer wrote to me some time ago for instructions upon this subject. I had not time

to write out the instructions, and, therefore, I referred his Lordship, as I now beg leave to do others, to my little book on COTTAGE ECONOMY, sold by MR. SCULLY, No. 35, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, price two shillings and sixpence. I can add nothing to what I have there said. The instructions are all as plain as I can make them; and if they be strictly followed, no one need doubt of the result.

This is the manufactory for Ireland, where wages are low and where hands are plenty. Establish this manufactory in Ireland, and another Leghorn hat or bonnet will never again go to the United States of America, where the importation of them is to such an immense amount. Sleek CROPPER had a parcel of bishops and nobles about him, and big Orange squires, when he went to introduce the slave-system of Lancashire, and to create freight for his East India ships. What wise men they must be who listened to a fellow like this. Let them adopt my manufactory, which requires not a penny of that capital which they talk so much about the want of. But this is a thing much more to be desired than expected.

W.M. COBBETT.

REAL CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

IN the House of Lords, and also in the House of Commons, there took place on the 31st of May, concerning the Established Church in Ireland, that which I deem a matter of great public importance. In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume gave notice, that, on the fourteenth of June, he would move for a Select Committee “*to inquire into the state of the Church.*” This is the “*true nine.*” This, next after paper-money, is the subject most interesting to the Catholics of both countries; and Mr. HUME is the man to handle it. He will dig into the bowels of the abuse. He once before laid the thing pretty bare; and he will now give us another view of this enormous evil. Let me beseech him (if I ought to take that liberty) not to be afraid of repetition; let him not care a straw about any thing but public opinion. The public are yet in the dark with regard to this incomparable thing. I trust he will give them a *full* view of it. He has law, clear law, he has justice on his side, and he has the ear of the people ready to listen to all that he shall say. That

which is called Catholic Emancipation would do comparatively very little for Ireland. It would, indeed, put many Catholics in parliament. That ought to be. That is just; but that would do very little for the people of Ireland, while this grand, this master-mischief, this evil of evils, shall remain.

In the House of Lords, some very interesting matter took place. I can do little more at present than insert the speeches relating to it, and request the attention, the best attention of my readers to those speeches. They are worthy of our undivided attention. Short as they are, they give us a better view of the state of Ireland, as to religious matters, than we get from a thousand long speeches, which deal so scantily in facts. There never was any thing like this Church existing before in this whole world.

“ The Earl of Kingston presented a Petition from the inhabitants of the parish of Killenny, in Limerick, complaining of the want of a Protestant Church, and praying that their Lordships would cause an alteration to be made in the law on this subject. The noble Earl said, the parish was one of

"a union of parishes, and was far from the Union Church. It was rich enough to pay a Clergy-man, and the parishioners had applied to the Diocesan to be separated from the Union, and to have a Church built, but the Bishop had no power to separate such Union, which was done by Act of Council. He hoped the noble Earl opposite (Liverpool) would cause alteration to be made in the law on this subject.

"Lord Clifden approved of the prayer of the Petition. "The union of several parishes was very often attended with great inconvenience, and as the necessity which gave rise to it no longer existed, he thought every parish which could raise 150*l.* a-year, or certainly which could raise two hundred pounds a - year, should be separated from the Unions, and have a Church of its own. The Irish Church was a Church without flock. By the way, he could tell their Lordships there was something going on which would throw light on the state of this Church. The Irish Catholic Clergy were about making a census of all the people, and ascertaining what proportion the Catholics bore to the Protestants in every parish in Ireland.

"There was on this point a great difference of opinion. The Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool) had stated the number of Catholics much below what other persons thought they amounted to. He hoped the Catholic Clergy would proceed, and this question would then be settled. However this might be, he was of opinion that every parish which could pay 200*l.* should have a church and a priest of its own. In Kilkenny there were instances of ten parishes being united ; and the distance from one end of the Union to the other was twenty miles. [The Earl of Kingston exclaimed thirty.] Well, thirty, as his Noble Friend said, and laughed at it, as a joke ; but it was no joke for the deserted flocks. But though the people often wanted a church, they had all ways that hell upon earth, a Bishop's Court, there was nothing like it for injustice this side Constantinople. Since their Lordships had thrown out the Catholic Bill, he begged to ask the Noble Earl opposite when this question was to be put at rest. It must ultimately be carried. Petitions were again getting up in its favour, and were now signing by all

"the Protestant Noblemen and
"Protestant landlords of Ireland.
"He would ask the Learned and
"Noble Lord on the Woolsack
"the same question, and if the
"Heir Presumptive were present,
"he would put the same question
"to him.

"The Earl of *Kingston* cor-
"roborated the statement of the
"last Noble Lord, as to the evils
"of the Bishops' Courts. A
"tenant of his own had been
"summoned to that at Killarney,
"for the sum of 6d., and was
"obliged to go.

"Lord *King* said he held in
"his hand some returns, which
"might be called the Book of the
"Irish Church. He found in
"them several accounts of such
"unions as had been described,
"which were both amusing and
"instructive. He found at page
"13 one union described, con-
"sisting of eleven parishes, which
"was probably a *magnum bonum*,
"a most glorious thing for a par-
"son. In Clonfert there were
"60 parishes, and they were all
"united into 14 benefices. In
"Kildare, 63 parishes were united
"into 24 benefices. In Killarney
"there were only 14 benefices,
"and in Killaloo, 136 parishes
"were formed into 42 benefices.
"This was the *ne plus ultra* of

"Irish Episcopalian union. He
"had heard lately of a great
"readiness to have recourse to
"the *ultima ratio*, and this he
"supposed might be called the
"*ultima ratio episcoparum*, when
"ten parishes could be united into
"one living, to provide for the
"son or nephew of a Bishop.
"It was done, too, he supposed,
"*propria motu*. The Bishop
"made the union by his own de-
"cree, and popped his son or
"nephew into the benefice. He
"had lately read of the French
"Church; he believed that it was
"described as the most recent
"and the least apostolical. The
"Irish Church, being more an-
"cient, might be called, he sup-
"posed, very apostolical. The
"Noble Lord has said of Bishops'
"Courts, he doubted if any such
"things could be found this side
"of Constantinople. He (Lord
"King) believed nothing like
"them could be found even there.
"There might be some resem-
"blance to them probably in
"Greece; and he would suppose
"the Rector of Skibbereen dis-
"cussing with a Turk the myste-
"ries of their trade of exaction.
"Do you take tithes from the
"Greeks? We do not allow the
"Catholics to go tithe free. Do
"you goad the Greeks? We do

" not spare the Catholics. When
 " they are restive you carry them
 " before the Cadi; we take the
 " Catholics before an Orange-
 " Parson-Magistrate. Have you
 " got adroit Dervises? We have
 " Tipperary tithers, more adroit
 " than they. As for your wealth,
 " why a diocese in Ireland, the Pri-
 " macy is a better preferment than
 " the Papacy, I would rather be an
 " Irish Bishop than the Pope. In
 " Ireland we have tithe proctors;
 " and, to crown all, we have
 " Bishops' Courts, with all their
 " chicanery, which are far bet-
 " ter instruments for extracting
 " wealth than all the Courts in
 " Turkey.' And this was the
 " Church, the Noble Lord said,
 " which must not be touched, and
 " to support which, their Lord-
 " ships had lately thrown out the
 " Bill for the relief of the Catho-
 " licies. The Bill must pass one
 " day or other; and he would
 " rather it should pass under the
 " auspices of the Defender of the
 " Faith, than under those of the
 " Most Christian King."

I am very much pleased at the information given me in the speech of Lord CLIFDEN, that the Catholic Clergy are about to make a census of the people, in order to ascertain what proportion the Ca-

tholics bear to the Protestants in every parish in the Island. *Let me have that census*, and I pledge myself that it shall produce effect. This is the true way for the Catholics to go to work. Lord KING's comparison between the treatment of the Greeks by the Turks, and that of the Catholics of Ireland by the Protestants, or rather, by the English Government, his supposition of a discussion between the Rector of Skibbereen and the Grand Turk, was very happy, and not less so because the idea originated with me, and his Lordship will be the last man in the world to deny it, because I, in the *Register*, once asked the Greek Committee to be pleased to inform me whether the Turks made the Greeks pay tithes to support the Turkish religion, and whether the Turks shut the Greeks up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, on pain of transportation without judge or jury; for, said I, Gentlemen of the Greek Committee, unless the Turks do these things, and something worse than these things, to the Greeks, I presume it to be nonsense, if not hypocrisy, to enter into subscriptions in England for delivering the Greeks out of the hands of the Turks. However, LORD KING's manner of describing the thing was most excellent,

and, upon this occasion, as well as upon every other within my recollection, he spoke with great judgment and great effect. He doubtless wishes for the *repeal* of this Church. It is impossible, I think, that any good man can wish the contrary. Mr. HUME will bring the whole matter before the public; and I do trust that I shall never hear from the Catholics again any application to Parliament, unaccompanied with a prayer for the total repeal of this Church, without which Ireland can never know peace, and England cannot enjoy security.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

London, 31st May, 1825.

SIR,

The *County Courts Bill*, as it is called, has found its way into the House of Lords, where its fate will, in all probability, be similar to that of the Bill of last year under the same title.

In Volume 50 of The Register, page 754, you inserted the Speech of Lord Ellenborongh on the melancholy occasion of the *demise* of that Bill, and noticed the subject yourself, in a *concise* but *becoming* manner. That Bill I have not now before me, and cannot therefore compare it with the present,

to ascertain how far they resemble each other; in many respects, no doubt, they agree, and in one particular, *absurdity*, I am sure they are *brothers*. I beg to be allowed to call your attention to the present *Law in embryo*, and to implore you to exert your strength to strangle the youngster in its birth, the offspring of every thing monstrous and unnatural, although, it has undergone so much discussion, and received so much praise in a place proverbial for the wisdom of its doctors.

For me to attempt a description of the situation of the country, should this Bill pass into a law, would be ridiculous. Only picture to yourself the appearance of an Assize Town, under an adjournment or two, pursuant to clause 12. Behold the poor suitors and their witnesses, attorneys, and counsel, kicking their heels in longing expectation of the Judge; thinking as they (the suitors) must be, of the ruinous expense of attending a week or more, at a distance from their homes, in many instances, of thirty, forty, or perhaps fifty miles, to try a cause of three or at most ten pounds. Look, Sir, at clauses 39 and 40: here will be pretty work—attorneys, are not prohibited attending this Court, but no costs are to be

allowed them as between *party* and *party*; those costs must come from the pockets of their own clients. This Court is to take cognizance of nearly every description of action. It will be impossible for suitors to do without both attorneys and counsel; what then, let me ask, out of *ten* pounds will a plaintiff, succeeding in his action, put into his pocket? Harder still must it be on a poor defendant, who to protect himself against an unjust demand, has been brought a great distance at an enormous expense, compelled to retain counsel, succeeds in his defence, and obliged to be at all the cost himself, save a few shillings! Look also at clause 35, which directs the mode of punishment of *Bailiffs* in case of malversation; these *Bailiffs* are not compelled to give *sureties* for their conduct, except in the Courts for Middlesex and Westminster; they are to execute all writs of execution, get all the debts and costs into their hands, and forsooth, are liable to the public by *action* only; the Sheriff being released, and a *poor*, and perhaps *unprincipled* *Bailiff* alone answerable! What glorious confusion, fit subject this for eulogium in a certain place, and particularly with Gentlemen of the long robe.

Sir, a more *barefaced* job, under the plea of *humanity*, was never attempted. At this moment the Judges of the land are about to receive an increase of salary, and perhaps properly so, but surely, concurrent with that increase, their places are not to become sinecures? Seven *irresponsible* persons are not to be fastened on the country with salaries at *the will of the Minister*, (for not one word is to be found in the Bill, as to the *amount* of the salaries of the Commissioners, or how they are to be paid), who may dismiss them at pleasure, the tenure of office being *only so long as they shall behave themselves well*.

To enumerate *all* the inconsistencies of this *perfectly unconstitutional measure*, would be intruding much too long on your valuable time; I therefore send you a copy of the Bill for your perusal, remarking only, that if it be allowed to pass into a law, it will, in my humble opinion, be the means of more heart-burnings and strife, than any Act to be found, *at present*, in the Statute Book. There is one inconsistency however, I cannot omit to notice, it is this: the Commissioners are not to try actions of debt, being *speciealty under seal*, but they are em-

powered to allow a defendant to set-off a specialty debt under seal. I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
"FIDELIS."

I think my Correspondent need not be alarmed; for, I never can believe that this Bill will pass the Lords.

W.M. COBBETT.

GLASGOW CATHOLICS.

(From "The Irishman" of the 27th May.)

TO JOHN LAWLESS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

IT is with feelings of the most sincere pleasure that I sit down to perform a duty which, as Secretary to the Glasgow Catholic Association, devolves upon me. This duty is the transmission to you of certain resolutions, expressive of the opinions of the above-mentioned Association on the Bills for the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders in Ireland, and the pensioning of the Irish Catholic Clergy, together with an expression of thanks for your exposure of the hollow and dangerous principles which they contain.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. Wm. Macgowan, seconded by Mr. James Macgonigle, at a meeting held upon the 7th instant, in Frazer's Hall, L. Calloghan, Surgeon, in the Chair; and in submitting them, allow me to add, that the meeting which adopted them duly appreciate the other valuable and important services you have rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and particularly to Ireland, which, at the present time, in my opinion, has more to dread from her pre-

tended friends than her avowed enemies. I am, Dear Sir, with sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, your obedient humble servant,

W.M. M'GOWAN, Secretary.

May 14, 1825.

Resolutions.

That we consider the Bill for the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders both unconstitutional and unjust—unconstitutional, inasmuch as its object is to disinherit a large portion of the community of a right which the constitution, common sense, and the laws of nature, declare they should enjoy—and unjust, inasmuch as one portion of the people, and a large portion too, is to be despoiled of their rights, that others may be benefited thereby.

That we consider the Bill for the pensioning of the Irish Catholic Clergy, fraught with the greatest danger to the purity and independence of the Irish Catholic Church, and that unless the nature of the Irish Catholic Clergymen be different from that of other men, this Bill, if carried into a law, will effect that which neither the knife nor the halter nor the zeal of the proselyter could accomplish—the corruption and subversion of the Catholic religion in Ireland.

That we consider Mr. Lawless, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Ensor entitled to our warmest thanks for their able and timely exposure of these Bills.

That the thanks of this Association be therefore given to these Gentlemen, and that the Secretary do transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

L. CALLOGHAN, Chairman.
W.M. M'GOWAN, Secretary.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending May 21.

Per Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	69 8	Oats	24 0
Rye	41 9	Beans....	33 2
Barley ..	36 0	Peas	37 8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, May 21.

Qrs.	L.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 6,494 for 22,690	1 7	Average, 69 10	
Barley.. 2,667 ... 4,691	3 1 35 2	
Oats 16,561 .. 22,167	3 0 26 9	
Rye 47 79 11	0 33 10	
Beans .. 1,592 ... 2,950	3 3 37 0	
Peas 346 686	9 1 39 8	

Friday, May 27.—There are only moderate arrivals of all sorts of Grain yet come in this week. The postponement of the committal of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, has given our Millers more confidence in purchasing Wheat, and this article has sold with more freedom, at rather better prices than Monday. Barley, Beans, and Pease, are unaltered. Oats found buyers readily, at rather higher prices.

Monday, May 30.—The arrivals of nearly all sorts of Corn last week were considerable, and there was also

a large quantity of Flour. This morning there are moderate supplies of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, fresh in from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but the wind being favourable, has brought in several more vessels from the North with Wheat and Oats. The briskness that was experienced in the Wheat trade on Friday has partly subsided, and only superfine samples sold freely at last Monday's terms; other sorts are nearly unsaleable.

There is no trade for Malting Barley, but other kinds obtain last quotations. Beans are in demand, and rather dearer. Pease also obtain rather higher prices. There is a good quantity of Oats for sale, and a few fresh samples meet sale freely at last quotations, other sorts, though not lower, are with difficulty sold. In the Flour Trade there is no alteration.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from May 23 to May 30, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,202	Tares	833
Barley ..	1,323	Linseed ..	2,000
Malt	5,985	Rapeseed ..	—
Oats	23,553	Brank ..	229
Beans ...	882	Mustard ..	—
Flour	8,578	Flax	—
Rye	—	Hemp ...	—
Peas	546	Seeds ...	80

Foreign.—Wheat, 700; Barley, 70; Oats, 1,075 qrs.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 21.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 37,353	Oats ... 23,518
Rye 300	Beans ... 3,701
Barley .. 12,970	Peas 435

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds	56s. — 60s.
— North Country ..	52s. — 55s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

City, June 1, 1825.

BACON.

This market continues heavy, with every prospect of a disastrous conclusion of the season. Landed 51s. to 54s. The loss on the stock on hand, is from 10 to 15 per cent.

BUTTER.

No Irish selling. Best Dutch 82s. to 84s.

CHEESE.

Cheshire, 66s. to 84s. Double Gloster, 66s. to 76s.

Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, May 30.—The accounts this day from all quarters state, great increase of fly, so much so, that there is no precedent like it since 1802; it is impossible to quote prices with accuracy, being so much difference, as holders are influenced

by the appearance. The Duty is down to 60,000*l.* and if there is no alteration for the better in a few days, it will not be half the sum.— Prices nominally, are for Kent Pockets 10*l.* 10*s.*, Sussex dit to 9*l.* 9*s.* Yearlings 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Monday, May 30.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 162 firkins of butter, and 2,645 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 5,399, casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 30.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 6 to 5	4
Mutton ...	4 6 — 5	4
Veal	6 0 — 7	0
Pork	5 6 — 6	6
Lamb	6 0 — 6	8

Beasts ... 2,259	Sheep .. 19,180
Calves ... 210	Pigs ... 150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 4 to 4	4
Mutton ...	3 4 — 4	4
Veal	4 0 — 6	0
Pork	4 0 — 6	0
Lamb	4 8 — 6	8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 0 to 4	6
Mutton ...	3 8 — 4	6
Veal	4 0 — 6	0
Pork	4 0 — 6	0
Lamb ..., 5 0 — 6	10	

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£2 10	to £3 0
Middlings.....	2 0	— 0 0
Chats	1 10	— 1 15
Common Red..	0 0	— 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware	£2 10	to £4 5
Middlings.....	1 10	— 1 15
Chats	0 0	— 0 0
Common Red..	3 0	— 3 10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—	Hay....	60s. to 90s.
	Straw..	40s. to 46s.
	Clover..	75s. to 95s.
St. James's.—	Hay....	63s. to 95s.
	Straw ..	36s. to 48s.
	Clover..	80s. to 100s.
Whitechapel.—	Hay....	66s. to 95s.
	Straw..	42s. to 48s.
	Clover..	80s. to 110s.

COAL MARKET, May 27.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

30½ Newcastle..	14½ 30s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.
15 Sunderland..	11½ 28s. 6d.—38s. 0d.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat. s. to s. d.	Barley. s. to s. d.	Oats. s. to s. d.	Beans. s. to s. d.	Pease. s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	70 74 0	38 40 0	28 30 0	38 40 0	44 45 0
Banbury	68 76 0	38 44 0	24 30 0	36 48 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	60 76 0	36 45 0	23 30 0	42 48 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	56 72 0	34 55 0	24 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	82 96 0	30 36 0	25 32 0	34 38 0	34 37 0
Derby	68 74 0	36 44 0	25 30 0	40 54 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	42 74 0	33 42 0	22 32 0	40 56 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	52 72 0	30 38 0	25 30 0	42 53 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	68 76 0	37 40 0	24 36 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Eye	60 68 0	30 36 0	24 30 0	34 36 0	32 36 0
Guildford	63 83 0	33 44 0	23 33 0	41 49 0	39 43 0
Henley	63 79 0	34 41 0	20 30 0	36 50 0	38 45 0
Horncastle.....	58 65 0	35 40 0	20 24 0	36 44 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	64 82 0	32 42 0	24 31 0	40 56 0	0 0 0
Lewes	64 72 0	0 0 0	23 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Newbury	57 80 0	31 40 0	20 33 0	40 48 0	36 42 0
Newcastle	54 68 0	22 42 0	18 27 0	36 44 0	36 54 0
Northampton....	67 72 0	40 42 0	23 0 0	39 42 0	47 48 0
Nottingham	66 0 0	44 0 0	25 0 0	47 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	60 83 0	40 0 0	20 31 0	38 45 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	60 70 0	30 40 0	25 30 0	38 43 0	0 0 0
Stowmarket	60 70 0	28 36 0	22 30 0	32 36 0	32 34 0
Swansea	73 0 0	41 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	75 0 0	41 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	64 86 0	33 40 0	25 31 0	40 45 0	42 44 0
Warminster.....	52 68 0	30 46 0	24 33 0	32 50 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith*	34 37 0	28 33 0	18 21 6	17 20 0	17 20 0
Haddington*	29 36 6	24 30 0	15 21 6	16 20 0	16 20 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool May 24.—Throughout the past week Wheat and Oats were dull here, at a reduction in value of 3d. per bushel on the former, and 1d. to 1½d. on the latter, and the other articles of the trade partook of this depression; but at Manchester on Saturday last there was a brisk demand for Oats, of which some considerable sales were effected at the decline above noted. This day's market was poorly attended by dealers, who only purchased Wheat and Oats sparingly, although holders were disposed to have submitted more readily to the reduction in prices previously observed, and in consequence there was but little business done in any article of the trade.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 17th to the 23d of May, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 12,638; Barley, 1,663; Oats, 16,339; Malt, 1,037; Beans, 1,708; Peas, 52 quarters. Flour, 2,772 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 2,137 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,682 barrels.

Norwich, May 28.—The supply of Wheat to-day was quite adequate to the demand, and the Millers bought freely; Red Wheat, 58s. to 68s., White, 71s. The Malsters having done wetting, the finest samples of Barley sold at 36s.; Stained ditto, 29s. to 33s.; there were not many samples of Oats shewn, prices 24s. to 29s.; Beans, 34s. to 37s. per quarter; and Flour, 52s. to 55s. per sack.

Bristol, May 28.—The Corn Markets with us are very dull, although the supplies are by no means large. The prices at this time may be considered nearly as follow:—Wheat from 6s. 3d. to 9s.; Barley, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10½d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 7s.; Oats 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 53s. per bag.

Birmingham, May 26.—We continue at about the same rate of prices for Grain, &c. as last quoted; sales, however, are very limited, as indeed they generally are at this season of the year, but it may be more particularly so at this time, in consequence of the Merchant Relief Bill, *alias* Warehoused Corn Bill, now pending, and which we expect will be discussed this evening in the Upper Parliament House. Some persons here are still of opinion (perhaps more of the hope) that the Lords will treat this Bill in the way they did the Catholic Relief Bill.

Ipswich, May 28.—Our supply to-day was very short, but the demand was trifling, and prices remain much as last week, as follows:—Wheat, 63s. to 73s.; Barley, 30s. to 38s.; Beans, 34s. to 37s.; and Oats, 22s. to 28s. per quarter.

Wisbech, May 28.—The market to-day being small, and the supply of Grain short, every article fully supported the quotations of last week.—Averages:—Wheat, 837, 3l. 5s.; Oats, 1381, 1l. 1s. 11d.; and Beans, 197, 1l. 19s. 8d.

Boston, May 25.—There is a good supply of Wheat and Oats to-day, the former is very dull of sale, and 2s. per quarter lower; Oats are the turn cheaper, and not bought so eagerly as last week, particularly those stained or out of condition. Beans are lower, unless very hard and handsome. No sale whatever for Barley; and no Rye offers.

Wakefield, May 27.—The arrivals of Grain, but particularly of Wheat, are rather large for the season. A general dullness seems to prevail in the trade, and most articles are a trifle lower. Millers purchase as sparingly as possible of Wheat, and the best descriptions are 1s. per quarter lower than this day sc'nights; for inferior sorts there is scarcely any sale. The season for malting being nearly closed, the demand for Barley is entirely confined to fine fresh samples, and such are 2s. per quarter cheaper. Very little doing in Oats and Shelling; both are rather lower. Beans go off slowly, without any material alteration.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 28.—The supply of Fat Cattle to this day's market was very good, and several lots remained unsold, prices of those disposed of were from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per stone of 14 pounds; what few Scots were at market sold from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone when fat; we had also an excellent show of Short Horns, which were sold from 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Cows and Calves, and Homebreds, of all sorts, sold high; Pigs are very dear. Horses dearer than any preceding week this year. Sheep in such abundance that a lot of twelve score could not be penned for want of room. Hoggetts in their Wool sold from 32s. to 44s.; fat ones from 44s. to 52s. per head; Lambs from 18s. to 23s. each. Couples, from 40s. to 54s.: Meat: Beef, 6d. to 8d.; Veal, 6d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

Horneastle, May 28.—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 8d.; Lamb, 10d.; Pork, 7d. to 7½d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle and Sheep; and although there were also many buyers, both met with dull sale, at a reduction in price. There were a good many Lambs at market, which sold lower. Beef, from 7s. to 7s. 9d.; Mutton, 8s. to 8s. 9d. per stone sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 21, 1825.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London*	73 1....37	10....27	0
Essex	73 6....33	4....27	9
Kent	69 10....38	10....26	4
Sussex	72 2....33	3....26	6
Suffolk	70 7....34	1....26	4
Cambridgeshire	67 6....34	8....22	2
Norfolk	67 11....33	8....23	10
Lincolnshire	66 5....41	0....21	9
Yorkshire	64 5....40	6....22	5
Durham	64 1....44	7....23	9
Northumberland	62 0....37	3....23	4
Cumberland	72 9....38	9....25	1
Westmoreland	74 8....38	0....25	7
Lancashire	69 1....0	0....23	8
Cheshire	70 7....0	0....26	5
Gloucestershire	72 0....42	8....27	0
Somersetshire	71 6....38	10....23	4
Monmouthshire	70 10....43	0....26	8
Devonshire	70 7....39	5....26	7
Cornwall	72 6....39	8....25	9
Dorsetshire	69 3....38	1....24	8
Hampshire	68 11....37	10....25	6
North Wales	68 10....44	2....23	2
South Wales	64 11....38	7....19	10

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.